CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

It appears that there is no election of State Officardidates having received a majority of all the much valuable information in relation to it. votes. The election of these officers will therefore devolve upon the Legislature, in which, it is ap- to atone. He has made me say "Provisional government." prehended, the Democrats will have a majority. I wrote it "Provincial government." They will certainly have a majority in the Senate, and the only chance the Whigs had of saving the House of Representatives was by a full turn-out on the second day's trial in those districts which failed to make a choice on Monday. So far as heard from, only one Free-Soil member is returned. The New Haven Palladium says that the Democrats and Free-Soilers united upon the same candidate for Senators throughout the eastern part of the State, and this union caused their success there. Had not the coalition been formed, the Whigs would have carried nearly every Senator and three-quarters of the Representatives in that the selection of the future seat of government, upon which

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION .- The Savannah Republican contains a letter from Francis S. Bar- the Colorado as any where else. row, Esq. declining a nomination as an alternate delegate to the Nashville Convention to represent the Whig party in the first Congressional district of Georgia. He declines on the ground that the People of the district have not manifested any considerable interest in the proposed Convention; and that, should this indifference continue, it is probable that the popular delegates will be destitute of that acknowledged constituency which can alone stamp their acts with authority, or give weight to their

To the North or the South, Disunion would be a terrible calamity, an overwhelming misfortune, from which they could never recover. But to us of the West it would be utter annihilation-a sinking down to the hopeless depths of national despair and ruin. It is our duty, therefore, to speak out, not only with boldness, but with a united voice, on this subject, which immeasurably transcends in importance all mere differences in opinion upon party politics. Whilst the Union is safe, we may wrangle as we see fit about measures of domestic policy or our foreign relations. Politicians may coax and wheedle the people as they can; this or that individual may go up and another down, without any great loss to the public, perhaps, either way. But when the integrity of the Union is seriously threatened from any quarter, upon that question, at least, we of the West can present an undivided front-a firm, united, and therefore an invincible

Our Representatives in Congress should be made to know and feel that we shall regard our public agents as recreant to their high trust, if they do not faithfully give expression to Western feeling on this subject. Whether Whigs or Democrats, let them in various sections, are not only refusing to appoint be made distinctly to understand that we shall tolerate no paltering with duty in this respect; that we poses with Northern fanatics or Southern "chival. W. J. Lawson, writes to the Savannah Georgian, a

Thomas on the 21st March. The following is a list of her

officers and passengers Lieut. Com'g, B. F. Sands; Act. Lieut., J. S. Taylor, bearer of despatches; Act. Master, James Armstrong; Ass't steps towards sending delegates. We are informed Surgeon, Wm. T. Babb; Passed Midshipmen, Charles Gray by a member that if the question had been present and Joseph E. Seawell; Midshipmen, Geo. E. Belknap and to a vote in the lower House, there would have

John E. Johnston; Captain's Clerk, Samuel Harrison.

Passengers.—John D. Parker, U. S. Consul, Cape de Verde Islands; Lieut. E. S. West, (U. S. Marines,) from U. S. ship Portsmouth; Act'g Lieut. J. C. Walt, invalid, from U. S. ship Portsmouth; Passed Midshipman, Cherles W. Woolley, U. S. schooner Taney; J. S. Milligan, late Midshipman, from the U. S. ship John Adams.

The Boston Journal states that Captain TATTNALL passed through that city on Monday, on his way to Portsmouth, (N. H.) to take command of the splendid new steam frigate Suranac. She is to proceed direct to Norfolk.

THE DAYS OF THE SAILOR NUMBERED .- An article in the New York Courier, commenting upon mark that " steam, or some other motive power · doing duty for it, will supersede sails: the navigator will exist, but the sailor will be no more.' The idea has some truth. Greater changes have been silently wrought by the progress of science.

The steamers Gladiator and Chief Justice Marshall let Louisville for St. Louis on the 29th ultimo, having on board between five and six hundred Californians, mostly from Ohio-The St. Louis Republican states that it is computed that over three thousand persons bound for California had already reached that city this season.

The steamer H. S. Smith took fire on the 17th ultimo, white on her passage from Columbus to Apalachico'a. The was to sail on the 21st for Rio Janeiro, with the remains of flames spread so rapidly as to prevent any efforts to run her Com. Rongans, which were to be conveyed to the United passengers and two negro hands belonging to the boat were drowned. Gen Inwin, one of the passengers lost, was a wealthy planter, residing near Gaines-ville, and was returning home with the proceeds of his crop eight thousand dollars in gold. When the alarm of fire was given, he hastily seized the big of gold, rushed to the side of ressel, and jumped overboard, and almost instantly sunk. was buried in the village of Colares. Of 1,015 bales of cotton on board, only three bales were

FROM CANTON .- A private letter in the Boston Journa'. dated the 14th of December, says that Mr. Davis, United States commissioner, was then at Canton, expecting to visit Shanghae as soon as he could get a United States ship to also there waiting the arrival of Com. Voorhees, to proceed in one of the ships (the Plymouth or the St. Mary's) to Siam. &c., on his mission.

MATRIMONIAL SPECULATION .- Some years ago, where the world was mad upon lotteries, the cook of a middle aged gentleman drew from his hands the savings of some years. Her master, curious to know the cause, learned that she had repeatedly dreamed that a certain number was a great prize. and had bought it. He called her a fool for her pains, and never omitted an occasion to tease her on the subject. One day, however, the master saw in a newspaper that that number was actually a prize of £20,000. Cook is called up—a palaver ensues—had known her many years—loth to part, &c., in short, he proposes marriage and is accepted. They were married the next morning, and as the carriage tool them from the church the following dialogue ensued:

"Well, Molly, two happy events in one day. You have married, I trust, a good husband, you have something else But first let me ask you where your lottery ticket is ?" Molly, who thought he was beginning to banter the old

would be, I never should hear the end on't, so I sold it to the baker for a guines profit—so needa't make any more fuse about that."—Blackwood's Magazine.

AFFAIRS OF CALIFORNIA.

In the "Republic" of yesterday is published a Letter from the Hon. THOMAS BUTLER KING, in reply to criticisms upon his Report of his observa-tions during his mission to California. As a part of his Letter has reference to strictures which have appeared in this paper as well as in the "Repubmuch of his Letter before our readers. We extract

"In my observations at the commencement of my report on "The Public Domain," I did not pretend to give precise information, but simply to suggest the importance of obtaining it. Had my health permitted, it was my intention to investigate the subject of titles to land in California. My illness prevented me from doing it. I regret this the less, because it will be necessary to confide the whole subject to a ciple, we understand that he jeopards his life in his tribunal legally authorized to examine it, whose decisions and recommendations will rest entirely on the law and the facts which may be submitted for its consideration, and not on any thing I have said or might have said on the subject. I am happy to perceive, however, that Mr. WM. CARRY JONES is cers by the people of Connecticut, neither set of about to make a report, which I cannot doubt will contain

"The printer, it appears, has made me commit one sin in my report, for which, as I read the proof sheets, it is my duty

> "I am, most respectfully, &c. "T. BUTLER KING."

> > FROM TEXAS.

The Galveston Civilian of the 22d ultimo says: General Houston, we learn, has again left home for his post at Washington. His sick lady, we bevisit home.'

The vote for a seat of Government shows, thus far, a very large plurality in favor of Austin.

The San Antonio "Texan" says very little interest in manifested in the west respecting a division of the State or the division (if made) must, to some extent, depend. The editor thinks a majority of the west are opposed to any division at present, but would as soon have the division made by

A train of eight wagons arrived at San Antonio on the 6th nstant, having been 32 days making the trip from San Antonio to the Pecos and back again. That route is now becoming a general thoroughfare.

The "Teran" also has some further accounts of recent Indian depredations, and says :

"An additional company of mounted volunteers will be raised immediately for the protection of our frontier. The evident hostile inclination of the Indians renders an additional increase of mounted force necessary, and we are happy to earn that General BROOKE has recommended it so promptly

Had the framers of the Federal Constitution been as rigid "on points of inferior magnitude" as those who would now stake the existence of the Union on the proposition to exclude the admission of California with her present constitution as a State, can any one suppose that the Federal Constitution (which Washington said "was the result of a spirit of amity and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable") would ever have been adopted? Those whose circumscribed views magnify the narrow and selfish objects of partial convenience as of more importance than the harmony, safety, and happiness of the whole, may be very honest in their notions, but they are entirely too ethereal to be satisfied with such degree of perfection as it is within the power of humanity to attain in the construction of political institutions.

NASHVILLE CONVENTION .- This Convention appears to be doomed. Some of its advocates are for changing the place, seeing the feeling that is exhibited in Tennessee on the subject. The people, delegates, but are openly and indignantly denounc- Railroad ing it. Some of the delegates who have been nomiwill have no "entangling alliances" for party pur- nated are refusing to serve. One of these, the Hon. y" when the Union is in peril.—St. Louis Intell. leading Democratic paper, declining to serve in the Translet of Standard Blue Ridge being deprived of any legal advantage which they possess in acting in the manner provided by the constitution itself. The Nashville Disunion Convention, and says: "I have a NAVAL .- The Portsmouth " Pilot " announces the arrival | devotion almost to idolatry for the stars and stripes." in Hampton Roads, on Tuesday night, of the United States Such, we believe, is the general sentiment of the brig Porpoise, Lieutenant Commanding BENJAMIN F. SANDS. South, and we are every day more and more con-She sailed from Porto Praya on the 28th February, and St. | vinced that every politician who may take an active part in that Convention is doomed to political death. Our own Legislature has very wisely avoided all connexion with it, and refused to take any by a member that if the question had been pressed been a majority of two to one against even submitting to the people the question of electing delegates. The South is fully aware of its rights, and able and prepared to maintain and protect them. without holding such kind of sectional conventions, or dealing in idle threats against the Union.

[New Orleans Bulletin. FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

We heard one of these pillars of the Nation's strength (the workingmen) remark the other day that he had for some weeks past been making \$40 a month. We inquired "how?" "By attending to my own business and letting other people's certain changes in the British Navy, mainly the alone," was his reply. And this is just what the people are substitution of marines for sailors in naval gunnery, doing all over the country. Political gamblers, however, quotes from the "United Service Gazette" the re- are busily at work trying to persuade the people that they ought to drop their plough, hoes, and shovels, and buckle on their swords; or at least to meet in conventions and appoint delegates to Nashville for the purpose of "forming a Southern Confederacy with a capital at Asheville," in Buncombe. Reflecting the sentiment of the people-and it is within our province to attempt no more-we tell gentlemen disunionists, every where, that they are odious-they are the stench of the land-workers of evil-angels of darkness; and that they literally "can't come it," in the way they propose.

> NAVAL -The sloop-of-war St. Louis, Commander Cocks. from Montevideo, arrived at Buenos Avres January 8, and States in a U. States frigate, believed to be the Brandywine. The ship Albany, Commander RANDOLEH, was below Para, at the mouth of the river, February 21, bound to Bar-WASHINGTON REID, of the Albany, died on board 19th, and

The brig Perry, Commander Foors, was spoken February 12, in lat. 11 11 S., ton. 15 W., seventeen days from Monrovia for Benguela.

A CROWD FOR CALIFORNIA -The St. Louis Republican of the 20th March says that scarcely a steamer arrives at that take him. Mr. Ballisten, envoy to Southeastern Asia, was place from the Ohio river that is not filled with emigrants for California, and other portions of the "Far West" The steamer Gen. Washington arrived from Cincinnati, on the 19th, with 556 passengers-303 cabin and 253 on deck-being literally covered with human beings. The steamer York- Doctor contended that one half of them ought not to be called own arrived on the same day with 365 passengers, and 150 tons of freight, having made the run from Cincinnati in three days and two hours. Six other boats, which arrived about the same time, were all crowded to their utmost capacity.

> KEEN RETORT. - During the late canvass in Michigan, a surgeon-dentist was making an excellent speech in one of the interior towns. A low fellow, belonging to the other party. interrupted him with the question, "What do you ask to pull a tooth, Doc'or" "I will pull all your teeth for a shilling, and your nose gratis," replied the speaker.

> Eleven camela were imported into Baltimore last week from the Canary Islands, intended for the far west, to test whether they can be raised and acclimated in that region.

> NEWCASTLE COAL AT POTTSVILLE .- The strange fact stated that coal from Newcastle, England, is taken to Pottsville, to be used in the workshops of the Reading Radroad Company, the price of it under the present tariff being lower

A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer EUROPA, from Liverpool the 23d ultimo, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon. The Telegraph reports a decline of one farthing per pound in all descriptions of cotton, except fair

and good. The quotations are for fair Upland 68, fair Mobile 68, and fair Orleans 68. The corn lic," it seems to be due to Mr. King to place so market was steady, and yellow had advanced 6d (Mr. STANLY) in the House of Representatives, March 6th, per quarter. There is no change in the quotations 1850.

The Budget of the Chancellor of the English Exchequer for the last fiscal year estimates the revenue for the year at £52,755,560, and the expenditures at £50,533,651, leaving a probable surplus of £2,250,000. In regard to the estimate for the next year, such a favorable result was not hoped for, as there will be a falling off in the customs, owing to a reduction of duty upon sugar and other articles.

There appears to be no news of moment from the Continent. The elections in Paris passed off

FROM FLORIDA.

TAMPA BAY, EAST FLORIDA, MARCH 14, 1850.

The steamer carries off some fourteen more Indians, making, with the former detachment, about a burdred men, women, and children, for Arkansas. A prospect exists of about the same number to embark from Charlotte Harbor, (Caloosa-Hatche) in the course of this month, and then a pause : for the repugnance on the part of the rest, though we suppose diminished by the capture of their comrades, which of course has the effect of dampening their hopes of successful resistance or evasion, is still too strong to be readily overcome, even by the potency of gold. By the fall of the lieve, has safely passed the crisis which caused his year, probaby the job will be finished .- Alexandria Gazette.

Our dates from Vera Cruz are to the 19th, and from the city of Mexico as late as the 15th March. The news does not present much of interest. A new Minister of the Treasury has been appointed, Senor Ocampo, formerly a senator, being selected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Eldoriago. A bill has been introduced into the Mexican Senate providing for a revision by that body of the decisions of the Supreme Court. The subject originated out of an obnoxious decision lately rendered by that body, in a suit brought by the French house of De Lucket & Co.; in which decision several very important rights were accorded to foreigners. It was not supposed it could pass. Should it, however, be successful, the interests of many of the English houses who have branches in the republic will suffer severely. Great fears are entertained in the city of Mexico concerning the cholera, which is fast advancing on that capital. Should it reach there the destruction of life wil be immense [N. O. Bulletin.

Majon Brown .- Letters received by the last steamer from this distinguished Engineer state that he had arrived at St. Petersburgh, had had two or three interviews with the Emperor, who had received him with much courtesy, and had entered upon the performance of his duties. His residence be able to show that my opinions, as expressed, have not mawas to be permanently at St. Petersburgh. He speaks of the terially varied, yet I cannot suppose that the public generally St. Petersburgh, and who is much amused with the stories set affoat by his Washington enemies of his exile to Siberia, &c. Mr. Bonrsco will return to this country in the spring [N. Y. Tribung.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA .- At a meeting of he citizens of Alexandria, held a few days since, a proposition as to the propriety of a subscription on the part of that town to the Manasses Gap Railroad was unanimously carried in the affirmative. This road will connect Alexandria directly with the Valley of Virginia.

The people of Fredericksburg, at a recent public meeting, roted that the Corporation should subscribe \$20,000 of stock in the Fredericksburg and Orange Plank Road. This road s intended to be prolonged ultimately to Harrisonburg, in

A note published in the Railroad Journal thus briefly states the action of the Virginia Legislature in reference to the Louisa

Another guarantying \$100,000 of its bonds to complete the

independent road from Junction to Richmond, and changing i's name to the Virginia Central Railroad Company. Another authorizing the people on the line of its extension to the Ohio to tax themselves by counties for raising the two fifths of private subscription. This new idea takes well. It has been carried out in Augusta county, and it is believed

will be in other wealthy counties. It is proposed to carry the road to Guyandotte, on the Ohio, more than two hundred and fifty miles below, Wheeling. Covington is about twenty-five miles from each of the White Sulphur and Hot Springs, and about two hundred from Rich-

HAIL-STORM -Some days since a hail-storm of unusual severity passed over Madison, (Ia) and the Madison Ban-

ner savs : "It was the most tremendous hail storm ever known with of hail that fell, and the long duration of the storm, were as extraordinary and unparalleled as was the enormous size of the hail-stones.'

One of the stones was found to measure eight and a half buches in circumference. The glass in all the windows exposed to the storm was broken, and, in some cases, the shingles on roofs were split and driven from their places.

THE WILMOT PROVISO REPUBLATED BY THE LEGISLA-TURE OF MICHIGAN .- The Michigan House of Representatives on the 19th of March passed resolutions sustaining the course of Gen. Cass on the slavery question. Resolutions were then offered by Mr. Leech, embodying the principle of in the future will be much greater from the exclusion from all the Wilmot proviso. They were rejected, 26 to 37. Thus the territory than could result from depriving us of any share are repealed (by one branch) the instructions of the last Legislature to Gen. Cass and his associate in the United States Senate, to vote in favor of the Wilmot proviso. MICHIGAN has now done what most other Northern States will soon do, and the Southern States are to be required to fur be disposed of at the present session of Congress. Let this be remembered. - Journal of Commerce.

Loss of THE STEAMER WILSON G. HUNT .- The steame Wilson G. Hunt, Capt. Spall, from New York for California, put into Bermuda on the 11th March in a most deplorable condition, leaking badly, foremost gone, and her upper works nearly torn to pieces, having narrowly escaped foundering at sea during a violent gale of wind on the 9th. One of th firemen, by the name of Thomas Blackney, was killed and badoes. She would sail the first fair wind. Lieutenant two others wounded by a sea which she shipped. One of the seamen named Richards was put in a boat for safety, the captain fearing the vessel would sink in the gale; the bust was dropped astern, fastened to a two and a half inch rope; 'the vessel giving a sudden lurch, parted the painter; he went adrift, and it was found impossible to save him. In attempting to pass a box containing \$10,000 in gold, belonging the ship, and \$245 belonging to the captain, the box accide tally slipped from their hands into the sea and was lost.

> The celebrated Dr. BUCKLAND recently delivered a lectur in London on the subject of Artesian wells. A real An-TESTAN well is one that is constantly overflowing, either from its natural source or from an artificial tube. It is stated that there are from 250 to 300 of these wells in London, but the by that name, as the water did not rise to the surface in them. On one well £18,000, or ninety thousand dollars, had been expended, and yet the water did not rise within eighty feet of the surface. He contended that these wells could not supply London with water, but an adequate supply might be obtained from the Thames by tapping it at Henby and carrying it into London in an open aqueduct.

A Foot Race. - Two honorable memters of the Legisla ture at Frankfort, (Ky.) a few days ago, went out to make observations, and got into the tunnel as the cars were coming. They took to their heels and did pretty well, for they had both some experience in running last August. They never ran against a locomotive before, however, and were about to be overhauled, when they threw themselves against the sides of the tunnel; they liverally spread themselves. Never were two honorable members so perfectly flat. The cars whistled by without touching. They looked into each other's faces and one burst into a laugh. The other's serious mood was

A LETTER FROM Hos. T. L. CLINGMAN.

From the pamphlet copy furnished by Mr. Cling-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 22, 1850.

To the Editors of the Republic : GENTLEMEN: Your Republic of Wednesday contains speech purporting to have been delivered by my colleague

On looking over it I find that it includes some twenty e thirty extracts from speeches of mine delivered at different times within the last half a dozen years. On the day of its delivery, I think I heard all that was said by my colleague. He commenced by saying, that as the day was a rainy one he would advise gentlemen to go to some more comfortable place, as he did not intend to speak for the House, but for his constituents. In the course of his remarks he stated that he had some extracts from my speeches which he should print, but which he did not intend to read, lest his hour should expire before he had concluded. Just before the close of his hour, however, having as I supposed gone over the ground of his speech, he began to read an extract from one of my speeches, but, after going through a few sentences, he declared that, as his hour was nearly over, he would print it and some others. Until the speech appeared in your paper it was impossible either for me or for the members generally to know what particular portions, or even what speeches, he intended o read from. In fact, many of his quotations refer to points to which he made no allusion whatever in the course of his speech. It will not, I presume, be expected by any body that I should attempt a reply on the floor of the House : I could do so with no appearance of parliamentary propriety. Not only has so long a time elapsed that the matters really uttered by him have passed out of the minds of members but I would be compelled to ask the House to give me its ear when replying to things not speken there, wholly new to the members generally, and having no reference whatever to the practical business of legislation. If this matter he has had printed merited a reply, it would

doubtless be held sufficient for me, with your permission, to publish an answer in the same paper he has selected as the nedium of his communication to the country. On looking over the speech, however, candor compels me to admit that i does not, in my judgment, contain any thing of sufficient moment to justify me in asking the use of your columns for a reply to it. In selecting parts of paragraphs, and some-times parts of sentences, my colleague has exhibited some in-genuity, and seems to have exercised much caution to avoid ping me justice, and to mislead his readers in relation to my opinions as formerly expressed. As far as I have observe the custom that has prevailed with members of the House since the adoption of the hour-rule, though they sometimes enlarge the argumentative parts of their speeches in the re-port, they studiously avoid printing any thing that refers to e opinions or declarations of members, unless it has been in fact uttered on the floor. By that means an opportunity is afforded gentlemen to explain or defend themselves when it seems necessary. My colleague has thought proper to take a different course. As far as I am concerned, I have no objection whatever to his bringing into review my public ac's and declarations in the manner chosen by him. It would, in my judgment, however, have been more appropriate for him to have assumed ostensibly, as he appears to have done really, the character of a pamphleteer. He seems anxious to make it appear that there is a disc epancy or inconsistency in my opinions on political points, as expressed at different times. Though I entertain no doubt but that, by making more copious extracts from my speeches than he has done, I should many courtesies extended to him by Mr. Bodisco, who is in feel an interest in the subject, since the establishing of my consistency would not in any manner affect the progress of legis tive business. My own constituents have generally seen my speeches at length, and will not, therefore, I apprehend, re quire any explanation from me. But what advantage he can derive from misleading his own constituents I cannot imagine. Should any thing in the progress of events in the future ren-der it proper that I should offer explanation, I shall enter on it with entire confidence in my ability to make a successful

> Having disposed of the speech of my colleague, I will now gentlemen, as I have found it necessary to resort to your olumns, take this occasion to advert to certain other points of discussion. You have heretofore, while condemning ultra politicians, thought proper, in several of your editorials, to include me by name in that class.
>
> But who are to be regarded as ultra politicians with refer-

ence to the great issue pending? The most uitra on the Southern side of the question that I know of claim that slavery shall go into all the Territories of the United States which are common property, until it shall be excluded by State constitutions

An ultra Northern man is he who claims that slavery shall Railroad:

Be excluded from all the territory. If one of these views be more ultra than the other, it must be the Northern one, bepassed appropriating three-fifths of \$700,000 to extend the road from Staunton to Covington. You are aware that the Northern men might occupy any part of the territory without they chose to exercise it, of holding slaves. If, however, slavery should be excluded, the Southerner would find himself deprived of certain advantages which he would enjoy at

> Those men who, standing between these two opposite extremes, are willing that there should be an equitable division of the territory, may well claim to be the moderate men. In this class will fall, as far as I know, all the Southern members of Congress, as well as the entire mass of the Southern peo-Whatever may be their views as to the powers of this

Government over the territory, they are willing, in fact, that there shall be a fair division The real question at issue, therefore, is not whether the outh shall have all the territory, or even more than the of Representatives, and are, until modified or changed by orth, but whether it shall be permitted to possess any part the House itself, as much binding on the Speaker and every North, but whether it shall be permitted to possess any part of it. For example, if the Missouri line of 36° 30' were exsended to the Pacific, then of all the common property, vis. the territory not included within any of the States, only onein the memory of man in this latitude. The immense amount sixth part lies south of that line; yet when, on behalf of the

> tension, as insufferable Southern arrogance.
>
> With just as much fairness might the South be excluded from any share of the public money and other public property. Of the sum annually paid out of the public Treasury, small part comparatively is expended in the slaveholding insist on stopping with as good a grace as they can support their present claim. To prove that if that sum were also expended in the free States it would be productive of greater good, they might use just the same arguments that they now resort to. White the principle would be the same, too, in each case, it is clear that the ultimate mischief to the South

in the public money.

If these new principles, which seem to have been adopted by most of the Northern politicians, are to prevail; if this Gonment is to acquire territory by conquest or by purchase, New York included, unless the Territorial question should full proportion of men and money, and then the fruits of victory are to be appropriated exclusively by the North, it is idle to suppose that the South will go into any such partnership. Southern people have been free too long to consen thus to become the vassals of the North. As their object is to obtain a recognition of their right to participate fairly in the benefits of the national territory, their opposition is not limited to a particular mode of exclusion, as the Wilmot proviso. It extends to all such action on the part of the Fede al Government as places it always against them and their institutions. If, for example, when territory is acquired in which slavery legally exists, as was the case with the Louisiana Territory, then the Government is directly to interfere, and by an act of Congress to abolish slavery, as it did in more than three-fourths of that Territory; and when, on the other hand, an acquisition of a different character is made, it is intentionally so to manage as to exclude slaveholders from all parts of it, it is obvious that the character of our political sy-tem would be essentially changed; so that the Government, instead of being that of the whole Union, would have been converted into a mere machine for the advancement o

By one mode of proceeding, for example, we are asked to admit California as a State forthwith. But New Mexico and Deseret are in just as much want of legislative aid, and their inhabitants are just as orgent in their demands for our action n their cases. Inasmuch, therefore, as the inhabitants of all these Territories are in the same situation, and have all presented us forms of government, why discriminate between Why grant the request of one set and refuse it to the others? Is it because California has made a constitution excluding slavery, while the other two Territories have not im-

chings: Could we settle the whole a criticial questions equitable terms, we might be justified in waiving the strong objections to the manner in which this state of things was produced in California. The Northern members have not

the House of Representatives, but even at the last session, when Mr. Preston's bill to allow the people of that country to form a constitution was under consideration, they appended that provise to it, and thus obliged its friends to abandon it. The people of the country there, being thus persuaded that their only character to get into the Union was by the exclusion good citizens who love law and order must submit to. If they of slavery, very naturally incorporated the proviso into their

The course which you have to some extent pursued, how ever patriotic may be your motives, and more especially that of the National Intelligencer, seems to me calculated only to produce mischief. I refer to the attempt to unde condition of feeling at the South by extracts carefully culled relation to it. Those persons who reason know that it is wrong that the South should not be permitted, with her institutions, to occupy any part of the common territory; such as are not accustomed to reason feel that the exclusion is a gross outrage on their rights. When any man, how high soever may be his position, declaims against the extension of slavery into any part of the territory, his words produce no more effect on the settled judgment of the South, than the dashing of the waves against the base of a mountain of solid granite. only effect of these publications is to deceive the North. What possible good can result from keeping the people of that section in profound ignorance of the condition of things in the South? Is it wise thus to mislead the people there? Why not let them know that their movements may bring Why not let them know that their movements may bring them into danger? Is it regarded as a wise stroke of policy, in a military commander, to conceal from his own troops the danger, until he can bring them up suddenly upon a masked battery? If the Union be in peril, nothing seems to me better calculated to increase the danger than such a course as Even if these quotations should be fairly made from the

particular papers selected, it must be remembered that shey constitute a small portion of those published in the Southern States. It may be remarked, too, that a number of these papers are published by Northern men, some of whom retain ir original sectional feelings, and are adroitly endeavoring to advance the anti-slavery views of the North. Other jour nals, partly from a party feeling of opposition to movements which found in the first instance more favor in the Democratic papers, and partly out of deference to the tone of the central press in this city, supposed to be in accordance with the views of the Administration, have echoed back what they supposed would be acceptable here. As, however, it has become manifest that they were unintentionally aiding the anti-slavery movement of the North, they have gradually been taking a better view of things; and I have no doubt but that, ultimately, all such of them as are governed by patriotic considerations will assume the proper position. The North is also misled by the fact that certain Southern men seem willing to sacrifice the general national interests of the Union, by abandoning the rights of their own section and adopting the narrow sectional claims of the North. Whether these persons are governed by misguided patriotism, or are merely seeking Northern support for their personal advancement, it cannot be expected that they should be sustained by those whose rights they are willing to surrender. If they have not already lost their influence, they will inevitably do so when their position is un-derstood and the feeling has become intense. The effect of these things, however, can be productive of nothing but mis-chief, by misleading the North. Had the real state of feeling in the old thirteen colonies been understood in England six months before the the declaration of independence, our revo-lution would never have occurred; but the British Parliament and people were cheated and deceived by the ministers and plaint on this side of the Atlantic came only from a few am bitious and factious men, who were making a noise and exciting sedition to give themselves consequence; and that the great body of the inhabitants of the colonies were loyal, contented, and quiet, and so attached to the General Government and the union with Great Britain, that they would submit to whatever laws the Parliament might pass. With this exam-ple, so familiar to American minds, is it not strange that similar delusion should now prevail?

But I will now advert to another point, viz. the means pro-posed to resist the improper action of the Northern majority. I have expressed the opinion that, under our obligations to support the constitution of the United States, all means content with its provisions should be exhausted before there should be a recommendation to appeal to our rights above it. And I have hence advised that, under all the circumstances, if an equitable adjustment cannot be obtained of the territoria question, then we ought to refuse to pass any appropriation bills for the support of the Government. The idea of refusing supplies is not of American origin. It has been claimed in England as the undoubted right of the Parliament to refuse, at its own discretion, supplies to the Executive. This right, too, has in practice from time to time been exercised to protect the rights and liberties of the people of England, and has even been the means of extorting additional privileges from the British monarchs. Will it be pretended that the representatives of American

reemen ought to do less to protect the essential rights, and liberties even, of the people whom they represent? In England, however, nothing less than a majority of the representatives can do this; but under our constitution the mi may effect the same object. Nobody will, I apprehend, affirm that the same act, per se, which would be proper when done by the majority, would be wrong if effected by the minority, declares; but this same constitution provides also that certain acts, when done by the minority, shall be effective. This difference between our constitution and that of Great Britain operates in behalf of liberty, and to protect the rights of the minority. It is in some respects like the Presidential veto, which every body admits ought in certain cases to be exercised, though it does have the effect of defeating the action of the majority. The constitution of the United States, under which alone Congress acts, provides that one fifth of the members present may demand that the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question which may be submitted by the Speaker. It is also provided that each House may adopt its own rules of order. Such rules have been adopted already by the House member as any constitutional provision whatever. In accordance with these rules, certain motions may be made, and the yeas and nays taken from time to time. Under the constitution and these rules, one-fifth of those members present South, we insist that this comparatively small part shall be have undoubtedly the power to prevent the passage of laws, left open to us, our claim is denounced as a monstrous preand to prevent also the adoption of any motions for a change of the old rules of the House. Unquestionably this is a power in the hands of the minority which might be abused; so, however, might any other power granted by the constitution, whether given to the majority, the minority, or to a single individual, as the President, Judge, or other officer. If the part of the majority, then their conduct would not only be no abuse of its powers, but would, in fact, be a most praiseworthy and patriotic action for the protection of the essential rights of their constituents. No citizen has a right to strike another person; but if one is assailed and beaten, then he is justified in striking the assailant until he compels him to desist from

his attack. Since this mode of resistance was suggested, it seems to have been received with much favor by Southern men. From many evidences within my reach I select the following passage from a letter to me, which seems to present fairly view taken in the South, so far as I am able to understand it. The writer is not only one whose opinion will have as much weight as that of any one in North Carolina, from his standing and talents, but is entitled to the more consideration from the fact that during a service of many years in Congress h was not less distinguished for his moderation and conservative views than for the firmness and ability with which be maintained them. As the letter from which I make the extract was a private one, I do not give the name of the writer, much as I might, by so doing, strengthen the judicious statement of the case made by him. He says :

"I approve of your position to resist the passage of the appriation bills until the slavery question is finally settled. This is a much better and more effectual plan than for Southern members to leave their seats, which I have seen proposed in members to leave their scats, which I have seen proposed in some quarters. Should the Southern members merely leave their seats and return home, it will produce no result; the North will pocket the public meney, and laugh at them. The matter can be settled nowhere but upon the floor of Congress, except by a dissolution of the Union, which nobody degress, except by a dissolution of the Union, which nobody de-sires. If fifty of our Southern members would lay aside all other party ties, and sot firmly and openly together, they can force the North to do what is right, and what she ought to-do without hesitation. Resist all bills for the support of Govern-ment until this subject is finally and satisfactorily settled, particularly the annual appropriation, the army and navy bills. Let it be distinctly understood that you will oppose these measures by every parliamentary tactic in your power, and that you cannot be bought off, forced off, nor coaxed off, until justice is done the South; and, in my judgment, success is inevitable. At all events, if I were there I would try the ex-

cluding slavery, while the other two Territories have not imposed any such restriction in their forms of government? Is it for this reason, I say, that we are to be required to admit her at once? If the majority from the North, instead of disposing of all these Territories at this time, they being equally entitled to our consideration, insist on pushing through California alone, is not the conclusion irresistible that it is their object merely to strengthen their hands, thus to mable them hereafter to secure the other portions of the Mazican territory.

Are Southern men to be required to staltify themselves so far before the country as to affect to be blind to this state of things? Could we settle the whole Territorial question on equitable terms, we might be justified in waiving the strong objections to the manner in which this state of things was

Should this means of resistance be adopted by the Southern not off so quick. "It is no laughing matter," said he; but that observation made it one decidedly. — Louisville Democrat. In the last three years, passed the Wilmot proviso through consistent and sincers in their expressions of devotion to the

matter to the Supreme Court of the United States, which, they say, is the great constitutional arbiter whose decisions all good citizens who love law and order must submit to. If they complained of this action of the minority, we of course should recommend them to apply for redress to the Supreme Court. Should that august tribunal decide, for example, that one-fifth of the members present had not the right to demand the yeas and nays, then it would doubtless furnish to the complainants such remedial process as the Constitution of the United States and the laws provide in such cases. Should Northern gentlemen be so inconsistent as to decline to await the effect of tlemen be so inconsistent as to decline to await the effect of this slow process, then they would probably attempt to change the existing rules of the House. But as these rules have been tried and approved by the American Congress for many years, they are as much reverenced in certain quarters as were the laws of the Medes and Persians in their day. In other words, laws of the Medes and Persians in their day. In other words, Southern men, seeing how our country has prospered under these rules, may not choose to have them changed in any respect, and may resort to the same means to prevent a change as those above indicated. Should the majority in that contingency, as it has been threstened they will do, attempt to substitute their own rules, arbstrarily adopted, and to displace the existing Speaker because of his fidelity to the constitution, then their conduct, being unlawful, forcible, and revolutionary, would justify and require a forcible action on the part of the friends of the constitution to resist their attempts. part of the friends of the constitution to resist their attempts t would thus turn out that the Northern members, having in the first place been guilty of a tyransical abuse of their pow-ers under the constitution, and finding that that insequent contained a provision for the protection of the minority, whose rights they had sought to trample on; this majority, I say, finding that they were balked in their efforts by the constitution itself, would a second time put themselves in the wrong, by an appeal to force. In such a case we, who might use the means necessary to defeat this revolutionary movement, would be standing in defence of the constitution and laws. Feeling the force of as high obligations as could possibly rest on a human being, I cannot doubt but that in this comingency Southern men will do their duty without regard to any personal peristrate where we have many helpowers. that may be incurred:

that may be incurred.

One purpose of such a movement as this would be to teached the North that, under the powers granted in the constitution both to majorities and minorities, great mischief in practice might be caused. An appeal would thus be made in the most might be caused. selema manner to the good sense and right feeling of the masses of the people there, and they might then decide whether or not they were willing to carry on our political sys-

The time when we ought to resort to this moder of action, I hold, should be after a clear demonstration that the majority, by an arbitrary exercise of their power, intend to deregard the constitutional and astural rights of the Southern portion of the Confederacy. When this shall be made manifest—when we are brought to see that the powers of this central Government are to be used against our people—that instead of being their Government, it is to them a foreign and hostile Government—then it is our duty to withdraw all support from it as far as our powers will enable us to do. Northern gentlemen, however, tell us that it would be more manly, and more becoming a high-minded and chivalrous people, to let legislation take its course, and resort to revolutionary remedies. Others of them place great reliance on the federal army and navy, and say that, without any trouble to the North, they will, by blockading Southern ports and sending troops where they are needed, soon bring the South into submission to such laws as they may choose to pass. I have no doubt but that they are perfectly willing, as they say, to vote all the money in the treasury to have their acts executed. But I tell these gentlemen frankly that, however willing I

might be in matters that concerned myself alone to make concession when there is an appeal to my magnanimity, I do not feel at liberty thus to act when the rights of others are at stake. I will not, if I have the power to prevent it, needlessly jcopard those whom I represent. If there is to be a collision I do not wish the sword of Brennus thrown into the scale against my section. If there is to be a struggle, in any event, between the South and the North, I desire that this, the common Government, may stand as a neutral. If I have power, I will, in that event, put this Government under bonds to keep the peace. As in that contest I know that the South will have the right on her side, I am not willing that the Federal army and navy shall be used against her. After the appropriations for the current year are expended, the Presilent will have no more power to use the money in the Treasury without an appropriation by law than any other person

Whether Southern members will take the step indicated, L shall not assume to say in advance, nor even to assert that they have the political, moral, and personal courage thus to defend their own section, should their judgment approve the course.

These things the public must decide for itself, from such evidence as it has from time to time of Southern feeling and Southern action. Should this remedy be adopted, it must be temporary in its effects, and could hardly be expected to prove available after the 4th of March next. Then, and perhaps sooner, the Southern people, seeing that their representatives. could no longer, by any exertion, protect them, would be com-pelled to rely on their own efforts.

There is at this time less manifestation of excitement inthe Southern States than was exhibited a little while since. But no one ought to be deceived as to the real cause of this comparative quiet. This state of things is in nowise attri-

Southern movements. The people of the Southern States suppose they have seen. indications sufficient to induce them to hope that there may be an equitable adjustment of the question at issue. Nothing: has contributed more to this than the rejection by the Houseof Representatives of the resolutions of Messrs. Roor and GIDDINGS, embodying the principle of the Wilmot proviso. Throughout the South generally this has been regarded as an indication of a returning sense of justice in the minds of the majority. Other movements since made here contributed to the same result. The liberal views of certain Northern gentlemen have operated in the same direction. A great impression has been made on the Southern mind, especially by the able, manly, and national speech of Mr. WEBSTER ; showing as he did that he had the statesmanlike sagacity to understand the real condition of the country and the courage to meet the crisis. Avowing his readiness to do justice to all sections of the Union, according to the letter and spirit of the constitution, he has by that effort contributed, in a most eminent de-gree, to raise the hope that the liberal and just men of the North would so far sustain him as in the end to lead to a fair adjustment of the difficulty. But should such not be the

event; should the Southern people find that they have been

deceived, there will be a renewal, with redoubled energy, of

all the former manifestations of excitement.

Nowhere among them is there to be found that spirit of slavish submission to wrong which it has been sought to insavish submission to wrong which it has been seeight to imminority, for mere factious or slight purposes, were thus to
impede legislation, this would, undoubtedly, be a great abuse;
but if that minority were, on the other hand, to resort to this
system only temporarily, and as a matter of defence against a
well-settled and gross system of injustice and tyranny on the
extending itself in all directions. The instant it appears necate of the majority, that the condition of the majority that the condition of the cond cessary for tham to act, they will move forward like a torrent that, after being obstructed for a time, has, with gathered strength, broken down all that barred its way. I trust, then, that these who have the power in their hands will at once decide to give us an equitable settlement. There is danger in delay, since each month that passes by leaves a wider gap between the two sections. For myself, while here as a member, I will use my official station to preserve, as far as I can, the constitution intact in its letter and spirit, and to protect, if possible, from the threatened wrong those whom I have the honor in part to represent. Failing in this, I shall be found with the recole of the South in selectory mysemants. found with the people of the South in whatever movements they may find necessary to guard their safety and honer.

Respectfully yours, T. L. CLINGMAN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE OHIO RESCTION. COLUMBUS, APRIL 2. - The election for Delegates to amond,

the State Constitution took place-yesterday, and was warmly, matested throughout. In Franklin county, Graham, Whig, has a majority of 25,

Jefferson county-Senstorial Candidates-Josiah Scott, Whig, leads Thomas L. Jewett, Democrat, over 100 votes. County Candidates, Dr. William S. Bates, Whig, leads John

R. Sutherland, Democrat, about 50 votes. Montgomery county—Both Whige and Democrats, claims the election. It will require the official vote to decide the contest; Mr. Gunckie is the Whig, and Judge Holt the De-

mocratic candidate. Muskingum county-Stillwell, Whig, certainly elected; the contest between Chambers, Whig, and Searle, Democrat,

is very close, and the result doubtful.

TREAL OF THE MONTESQUIETS. Sr. Louis, Marca 30.—The counsel defauding the Mon-tesquieus, admit the killing of Barnum and Jones by Gonsaive Montesquieu, but plead insanity. They also main the entire innocence of Raymond of any participation in the transaction. The evidence of Flannigan, the watchman of the City Hotel, exculpates Raymond.

ATTORNEY FOR CLAMANTS.

JAMES G. BERRET, late Chief Clerk of the Pension Office, offers his services to the public as Agent for the prosecution of Pensions on account of services in the Renolutionary War, under the various acts and resolutions of Congress; claims on account of Virginia half-pay and commutation under the provisions of the set of July 5, 1832; Navy and Invalid Pensions, and Pensions, Bounty Land, and extra and back pay growing out of the war with Mexico.

He will also give particular attention to claims of every other description before Congress and the several Executive Decorroments of the Government.

other description before Congress and the several Executive Departments of the Government.

The sile cases letters must be post paid.

Office and dwelling on E street, between 9th and 10th sta.